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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

ANOTHER DAY'S RECORD

New York Stock Exchange Opened.

Good Results and an Improved Prospect.

Prepayment of Interest on the New Fives.

Letter from Secretary Richardson.

The Situation Decidedly Better.

New York.

OPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Wall and Broad and New streets in front of the several entrances to the Stock Exchange, were crowded this morning as the hour of opening approached. When the doors were thrown open, every building was filled, the lounges and spectators rushed in, during the floor of the Exchange and visitors' gallery. The members closed round the President's desk, cheering vociferously and waving their hats. Promptly at ten o'clock President Chittenden rapped with the gavel, and at once all became silent. He then spoke to them as follows:

"We have met again, after a very momentous suspension, for the purpose of resuming business. Your actions in the interim has met with universal approbation, and has been most satisfactory to yourselves. Business will be carried on under the rules adopted yesterday by the Governing Committee, appointing a committee to settle contracts of defaulting parties. All I ask you to do is to help each other to bear the burden that has fallen upon us—to so conduct business as to carry on its work successfully." Normal cheering followed the address, and business was begun. Good feeling appears to exist, and the opening prices of stocks shows returning confidence.

Henry J. Brooks, leather merchant, has suspended, owing to the general financial troubles. He hopes for an extension of time from his creditors and he will resume.

The impression prevails on the street and Change, that the leading houses will pull through, in which event a period of feeling will set in. Throughout financial circles. The price of money will depend upon the Stock Exchange settlements now going on. If they should be carried through successfully, and there are many whereby for a comparative easy working of the market. There was a decided improvement in foreign exchange, which was looked upon as a favorable symptom of returning confidence. The leading bankers have advanced their rates to 109½ for sixty days, sterling, and 109¾ for sight, for actual business was at a reduction from these rates.

The Bank of the Commonwealth.

Application was made in the Supreme Court Circuit Court to-day for an order enjoining the Comptroller of the Currency and Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth, from proceeding further in the matter of the bank also for a citation to show cause why the Receiver should not be required and the appointment deemed null and void on the grounds that the bank never refused to redeem its circulating notes. The citation was granted and made returnable on the 7th of October.

The Stock Exchange.

Ex-District Attorney Sullivan has given an opinion upon the rights of brokers and bankers at the Gold Exchange under its recent action in closing its doors. He holds that the arbitrary closing of the Exchange involved an abusive exercise of the contract powers of the Exchange over contracts not closed prior to the suspension of business, and should the Exchange, without the consent of the parties concerned, attempt to enforce the rule, a restrained from doing so, they would not be liable to an injunction. He also holds that contracts entered into before the closing of the Exchange by its Board of Management, cannot be enforced by the action of that Board and therefore the contracts of the New York Stock Exchange must be commenced anew, so far as any of the parties desire the association to adjudicate and enforce past contracts.

It is stated that several important suits between brokers and banks are pending in the event upon the sudden closing of the Stock Exchange.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—There is an improved feeling in financial circles. The banks and banking houses outside the combination are doing an increased business, while those in the combination are verifying and collecting their balances and checks. Paul, Washington & Co. had paid three-fourths of their depositors last week, notwithstanding their failure to resume. Their depositors, they were obliged to suspend payment. An arrangement has nearly been perfected with the remaining depositors by which they will be ready to resume business.

Letter from Secretary Richardson.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to Franklin Edson, Esq., President of the New York Produce Exchange:

"Treasury Department, Washington, September 30.—Sir: Your letter of the 29th inst., covering two resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange, has been received and considered. While the subject matter fully considered. While the opportunity to discuss and to differ is no longer within the letter and spirit of the laws which the officers of the government are required to execute, I do not recommend to the authority which Congress has conferred upon them. Your first resolution presents difficulties which cannot be overcome. It is not supposed that you desire to exchange coin in England for United States notes in New York. If your proposition is for the government to purchase gold in England to be paid for in United States notes in New York, and to remit the same in New York, it would involve the government in the business of importing and speculating in gold, which the Treasury has no power to undertake. It is ordinary receipts, and would be obliged to sell the gold so imported, probably at a price greater or less than was paid for it. If your object is to induce the Treasury Department to loan United States bonds in New York upon gold deposit and a deposit in London of gold, it is among the secretary of the Treasury to loan the money of the people upon a pledge of other property, in its discretion, as he has recently been requested to do which it declined to do, and which it would not be a most dangerous business to engage in, and which my judgment would deter from undertaking the Secretary of the Treasury, even if by any stretch of the construction. I might not find it absolutely prohibited by law. The objections already mentioned to your first resolution are so insuperable and convincing that it is unnecessary for me to refer to many practical difficulties which would arise in an attempt should be made to comply with your request.

Your second resolution calls for payment at once of the issue of 1868, or bonds commonly called "five twenty." Upon a thorough investigation of the opinion that Congress has not conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to comply with the requirements of that resolution, and in the opinion the law officers of the government concur. Under these circumstances you will perceive that I have not given my consent to the gentlemen comprising the New Yorkers resolutions, I am compelled to be the views of law and of my duty, to respectfully decline to adopt the measure which your resolutions propose. In the honest belief that I am doing my duty, (Signed) WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,

Secretary of Treasury.

Logansport, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 30.

The financial panic has not affected business here to any great extent. The national and savings banks have been doing business as usual, all demands having been promptly met. Eastern shipments of stock and grain received a temporary check, but now show signs of recovering.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 30.—At a large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, to consider the financial situation, a resolution from the banks of the city was received to the effect that they would not suspend, but would open, in addition to their usual business, all currency would be paid in full, except for the purpose of moving cotton, which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 30.—The directors of the Union National Bank, after paying out about four hundred thousand dollars yesterday, declared a meeting held last night to go into liquidation. The officers state that assets of the bank are about fully sufficient to pay all liabilities in full.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—The City Council have passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of three hundred thousand dollars from the treasury with which to pay the current expenses of the city during the balance of the current year. There is much difference of opinion among business men as to the expediency of this issue, some holding it will work harm, while others think it will relieve the financial pressure for some time. The financial situation here presents no new feature. The banks are apparently quiet with the public, but private the policy first marked out, and nothing to disconnect the programme jar or discord. The announcement that the Union National Bank of Chicago had gone into liquidation, produced a profound sensation among bankers, and a depressed feeling followed, but excitement occurred.

Canton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., September 30, 1873.

The financial panic does not seem to affect business here to any great extent. Several deposits which were withdrawn Friday and Saturday were returned Monday. Currency is very scarce, but the banks expect to pass through the crisis if no heavy call is made on them, which is not likely, as depositors seem determined to stand by the banks and help us through.

London.

LONDON, September 30.—The fifty thousand pounds gold from the Bank of England on balance to-day for shipment to New York.

A special from Berlin states at financial troubles there are subsiding. Fancy stocks and bank shares are not saleable, and some have fallen twenty per cent. There is some talk of government interference.

CLEWS, HABRIGHT & CO.

The *Gazette* publishes a notice for a meeting of the editors of Clews, Habright & Co., November 20.

The steamer Parthia, which sailed to-day for New York, took $500,000 in bullion.

The price of coal is steadily advancing. The receipts of revenue for the past ending to-day exceed those of the same period last year by $500,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—There has been no particular change in the situation of financial affairs here to-day. The opening of the New York Stock Exchange was followed by a fresh panic in stocks and the work of the day has been received with much favor. This, however, has been somewhat counteracted by the unfavorable news of affairs in Chicago. It is true that not a few houses have feared the suspension of the Union National of Chicago, but the main body of business men do not propose to suspend for any such cause. The impression was that the news took out considerable of the renewed spirit which was manifested in the early part of the day. More orders for provisions were here to-day probably than for a number of days, and more has been done in a day, but there is but little disposition to do anything way, but there is but little disposition to do anything way, but there is but little disposition to do anything way

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

ANY newspaper which, for the furtherance of partisan objects, will play the part of an alarmist in times like these, when the tendency of the popular mind is to become unduly excited and to precipitate the calamities which it fears, deserves the censure of all men. There would seem to be one such in our own city.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Democratic), gives public notice that it shall hereafter divide its attentions between the Kentucky Ku-Klux, and "the typical small-fry politicians" who excuse or apologize for these masked scoundrels. If that paper intends to carry the war outside of its own State, the organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania will be pretty apt to come in for some lusty blows.

AN International Industrial Exposition of some magnitude and importance, will be opened at Buffalo to-day. Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE—of whom it is to be said that, since leaving the Presidential chair, he has studiously avoided all public demonstrations and scrupulously maintained the personal dignity of one who has filled the highest political position in the world—will preside, and deliver the inaugural address.

IT begins to look as if the opposition papers, in the late here on winding up the campaign with a general onslaught of lying and calumny against the candidates of the Republican party. Very well. These were the agencies on which the coalition last year relied to accomplish their purpose, and which proved to be the chief instrumentalities of our triumphant success. And this year the result will be the same; for the voters of Pennsylvania are still lovers of fair play, and despisers of slander and slanderers.

THE first resolution adopted by the Wilkesbarre Convention indorsed the platform of the Ohio Democracy as "sound in principle." One of the Ohio resolutions demanded that the tariff should be adjusted for revenue purposes alone. The Wilkesbarre Convention omitted this resolution from its declaration of principles, but transcribed the remainder and counterfeited them all, in the words quoted above. If this was not a virtual acceptance of the platform in its totality, what was it? Hypocritical juggling?

THE Philadelphia *Age* asserts that if the Democracy of that city "hold their own," whatever that somewhat ambiguous phrase may be intended to mean, LUDLOW and HEMPHILL will be elected by the inferior Democratic vote of the State. Of course this statement is chiefly made for the purpose of encouraging the drooping spirit of the Democracy of Philadelphia; nevertheless it should serve to show Republicans everywhere, and particularly in this quarter of the State, the necessity of discharging their whole duty in the coming struggle.

THE New York Democratic State Convention meets to-day. The Brooklyn *Argus*, a "reform" paper of Democratic proclivities, thus answers the plaintive appeal of the leading regular organ for union and harmony in the party:

"Let our contemporary change its tune, and instead of crying for union, demand honesty and respectable nominations. That is the only way to renew the vitality and restore the power of the Democratic party."

But, if only pure records are to command the recognition of the Convention, what in the world will the party do for candidates?

AT LENGTH, although with the extremest caution, the *Post* begins to show its hand on the tariff question. In its yesterday's issue it charges the Republican majority in Congress "with levying by unjust laws, unequal and excessive taxes." This—couched in somewhat different phraseology—is the burden of the free traders' complaint. Hence it is to be inferred that our contemporary's allusion has special reference to the tariff impositions. If we are mistaken, we shall be pleased to make the proper correction, on being specifically informed as to what are the laws claimed to be "unjust" and what is the taxation alleged to be "unequal and excessive."

THE importance of the statements which the Louisiana Republican delegation—consisting of Colonel JAMES H. INGRAHAM, Gen. T. MORRIS CHILDS, Hon. MANNING DEVEN and Hon. A. B. ROMAIN—will make to the people of Pittsburgh to-night, concerning the real merits of the political controversy which has so fiercely agitated their own State, should call out one of the largest audiences of the season. The speakers, who are well informed and intelligent men, will thoroughly expose the desperate and shameful frauds perpetrated by the WARMOUTH and McENERY ring, if called on, in order to change the result of the election. The occasion will be one of great interest.

IT is quite interesting and instructive to note how generally, when two persons are engaged in the discussion of any subject, the disputant whose case is the worst, is apt to become loud and vehement in almost the exact ratio in which he approaches the climax of his defeat. The latest illustration of this tendency is furnished by the *Post*; which, finding its usual daily attacks on the Republican party to its utterly devoid of effect, has now, in a very paroxysm of exasperation, taken to printing them in capital letters, in order—it is to be presumed—that its sentences may make up in outward size what they lack in inward force and weight. Well: it is a very long while since we saw a "capital" article in the *Post*, before.

THE twenty-first annual Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, commenced at Erie yesterday, and continues through the remainder of the week. The Exhibition promises to be one of the very best ever held under the auspices of the society. It is stated that the contributions of the various departments are forty per cent. in advance of those of last year. In the list of horses for exhibition there are nearly fifty Hambletonians. There are also several herds of cattle of the purest blood, large flocks of sheep and numerous breeds of swine; and the display of the latest improvements in farm machinery and implements is said to promise to be very great. A representative of the COMMERCIAL will be present, and will report the principal matters of interest for our readers.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The great organization known to the world as the Evangelical Alliance, now nearly a quarter of a century old, has grown steadily in importance from its beginning. During the few years which preceded its formation in 1846, Protestants everywhere were losing ever more improved by the manifestly evil effects of their internal divisions in connection with signs of Roman Catholic revival, and with the rapid advance of skeptical opinions which made their appeal for acceptance to the alleged uncertainty of the Scriptures as a rule of faith and practice. Papist and Skeptic agreed in quoting the famous Latin couplet in which a religious inquirer, worried by the "variations of Protestantism," expressed his conclusion regarding the Bible as "the book in which every man seeks for and finds his own dogmas." Of course enlightened students of the book easily perceived the injustice of the sneer, and could easily show that the great, essential truths of religion, the only truths which the Bible was designed authoritatively to teach, were therein set forth with such clearness and precision as to leave little room for doubt or controversy among earnest inquirers. And if the student of the Scriptures extended his search to the creeds of the most important religious denominations, whether stated in formal symbols or merely in the teachings of their ministers, he soon ascertained that in despite of difference of name and much variety of opinion touching minor points, they all held the great doctrines so plainly taught in the volume from which they professed to derive their faith. People in general, however, could not be expected to undertake so toilsome a research for their own enlightenment, especially as they were constantly told, both by those who believed much and by those who believed little, that the names of the sects denoted so many distinct creeds antagonistic to one another and yet each of them all scriptural in the estimation of its adherents. In Great Britain this representation or rather misrepresentation of sectarism was put forward with malignant shrewdness and pressed upon public attention with excellent force and no slight effect by the Puseyites, and their labors in that direction probably had much to do in preparing the way for the powerful union of many sects which meets to-morrow in New York. At any rate, if we rightly recollect, the Oxford anti-Protestant agitation reached its point of culmination in 1845 in the publication of Dr. PUSEY's sermon on transubstantiation, and in 1843 at an assembly of Protestants in Edinburgh the movement was inaugurated which resulted four years later in the organization of the Evangelical Alliance.

The great idea in which the Alliance originated—that the important sects of christendom are not antagonists but allies in a common cause—and the great purpose for which the league was formed—to present a united front to the enemies of a common faith—have been completely justified by results. Though these results are familiar to all who have watched attentively the operations of the Alliance, they are less imposing or impressive in a historical presentation of them from the nature of the organization. It is a purely voluntary association, even the platform or statement of faith which forms the foundation of the union not having the force of a creed, but indicating general terms of agreement, and held and applied in the spirit of freedom and mutual concession. Then the Alliance possesses no legislative power; it neither passes sentence of condemnation upon persons nor enacts dogmas. It exerts influence, not power or authority, and hence it is deficient in those elements which are necessary to produce striking and instantaneous effects. In the long run, however, it is safe to say that the results of its working are and will be incomparably greater and more momentous as regards actual historical outcome than superficial observers would suspect or anticipate from the quiet of its movement. In the essential liberality and absence of dogmatism which marked the formation of its platform the men of 1846 appear to have been somewhat in advance of their time, and these were all realized and that those who are to have the pleasure of seeing him during his stay of one hundred nights in America, may prepare for a display of no ordinary description. He is a noble looking man, courtly and gracious in his address, and so thoroughly an artist as to be no longer himself, but the absolute incarnation of the part he assumes. He never played before had anything like it since even Fechter. During the progress of the play he does not in any way acknowledge the presence of the audience, though they shout themselves hoarse and tear their kid gloves applauding. He goes straight on, allowing nothing to intrude upon the illusion or his own purely realistic performance.

The return of NILSSON was the signal, of course, for a grand reception, preceded by a full dress reception from the Arcadian Club, which was attended by many distinguished persons of both sexes.

These club receptions are getting to be a distinguishing feature of metropolitan life, and afford an opportunity for social intercourse to a class of people who would otherwise rarely meet upon social ground. Home life and boarding-house life are gradually admitting the fact that, as the professionals are the salt of the community, and the brilliant variety of a theatre, with its art, its music, its variety of entertainment, its always fresh "lions," is a great improvement upon the old and worn out party whose only point of attraction was the supper.

Morever, few now can give parties even if they desired to do so, the expenses too great, and the race of meeting friends upon common ground, without trouble, and at only such outlay as one may choose to incur, is irresistible to busy people and will make the club which admits both sexes to a participation in its social life a growing institution in the immediate future.

NILSSON looked radiantly happy and very handsome in a tradition dress of white silk trimmed with blue puffings and lace, and ornamented with large sprays of roses. She has certainly a polite man for a husband, for a more devoted one than SAVILNI has had been a man and rich enough, and he had not been married, who would have married MME. NILSSON herself, he bowed profoundly and declared that he had recognized at first sight the strong similarity of tastes that existed between them. This was not so bad for Monsieur ROUNDS.

PARIS FASHIONS AND AMERICAN IDEAS.

There is a conflict this season between Paris fashions, or rather the Parisian idea of what America wants in the way of fashion and American ideas. The cultivated young American woman is probably the best embodiment of taste and style to be found in the civilized world, not that she is perfection in this respect, but her quick intuition enables her to readily appreciate whatever is fine, and the great liberty she enjoys, to work it out into results. Thus there is an idea rather than a sentiment in her dress as evidence of thought struggling into being, rather than the perfected growth of a capricious fancy.

This intellectual assertion generally finds itself at war with the fantasies of the Parisian modiste, who have no bias but a rooted belief in the American love of whatever is startling and sensational, without regard to cost.

Last spring and summer, some of the young fashion leaders of American society, dropped ruffles, puffs, panniers and the enormous bustle, and adopted a straight and almost classical costume, which was wonderfully effective in contrast with the regular over-trimmed dress which had preceded it. This went to Paris and has returned while a few ladies still wear the straight style. But in the meantime quantities of fall costumes, coats, jackets and other outside garments have been received, all of which are arranged for the bustle, the over skirt and other antediluvianisms.

We shall therefore have "ruffles" throughout the winter of an entirely opposite character. We shall have graceful and classical American fashions, and, besides "French" fashions, we shall have fashions such a confused heap of vagaries, that they invoke one's suggestion that the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

FASHIONS IN FABRICS.

For the present fashions in fabrics, we have every reason to be thankful; there is variety and sensible. For the street, self-colored woolens are the vogue—camel's hair cloth plain and tufted; ranking next, serges or "stegmals" next, and then all-wool repellents, checks, tartans, fancy cassimeres, and soft woolens, such as cashmeres, French merinoes and twilled flannels, are in great demand for indoor dresses and for children's wear, but, for thoroughly serviceable dress, which can be worn at home and abroad, creased and worn again, there is nothing like a good alpaca, and though fashion is in favor of fabrics without gloss or stiffness, yet its inherent excellence gives pure mohair alpaca a standard position, which no fashion cannot affect.

This is of course still more true of black silk. Had the women in America been weighed in addition of a black silk dress as the ultimate of their ambition and many die without ever realizing it. One I know who succeeded," at which rum and palm wine have been in obtaining the silk, but could never make up her mind to be to it made up. She died with it folded in her trunk, consoling herself that it would do for her daughter, which daughter found it a powerful mitigation of her grief.

There are other women—sensible women—who, whatever their means, are content to wear good, black silk dress and who are apt to be prejudiced in favor of a heavy silk. To these I will say that a single fact, which is, that these heavy corded silks which look so substantial, are apt to be strongly charged with sugar, and if worn, as they often are, at last so long, or pack so well, as a pure silk of a lighter grade because they rub against everything with which they come in contact and acquire a greasy appearance.

The modern heavy faille and gros grains do not wear so let g or so well as the old fashioned smooth lustred silks of other works, but their modern fashion does not require that silks should last long. Durability is a fault rather than a virtue.

One of the handsomest fabrics for wear, is the all wool satine, (not the cotton mixture), but it is under a cloud with all glossy fabrics and can therefore be bought at reduced prices. It appears, however, in all the fine dark, cloth shades, makes a handsome and serviceable winter dress and can be heartily recommended to ladies who subordinate fashion to use.

Upon the whole, the ladies and gentlemen hatts have lost so heavily the last few years that they will be very cautious how they invest again in future. A few narrow, broken, black and white stripes for polonaises are in the market, and quite a number of small checks used by elderly ladies and for housekeepers; but otherwise there are the staples—short coat only for the street and visiting wear; and the same light colors of rather deeper tints for evening wear, as were last season.

One new evening color may be mentioned, which is called "square inch" color, because it is the color of the dirty water in an aquarium. It figures up effectively, however, and trims well with black lace. Our grandmothers would have called it mud brown.

Scotch plaids are not used at all, excepting for Scotch costumes for boys.

AUTUMN HATS AND BONNETS.

The new fall and winter styles show a great and daring change in hats and bonnets, the approaches to which have been so gradual that we only realize what has been accomplished by comparing it with the past. Within fifteen years the bonnet has passed through all the gradations from coal scuttle to saucer, and recently retired into comparative insignificance, overwhelmed by the superior prettiness and coquetry of the hat. From this period of eclipse it emerges this winter into something absolutely startling. A compromise has been effected between the hat and the bonnet, which gives us a somewhat bold but highly successful result. There are no bold ladies in Pittsburgh; therefore the old ladies as usual are unprovided for. These and ordinary women of limited incomes, who cannot afford toilettes to correspond with the new "Dauphine" and "Directoire" bonnets, must be content with such insignificance as we have had and think themselves happy to escape notice.

Both the "Dauphine and Directoire" have straight, somewhat high, and what would be called Oxford cavings; but here the of the first is set up and stands out all round, something like the Rubens, while the brim of the latter is turned up in front, drooping on to the ears and and only flows up from the front, which is faced with a band of feathers, a ruche of lace, or a wreath of flowers.

The only material used for elegant winter bonnets is pale blue velvet of the best quality. The trimming is mainly turquoise silk and feathers, or branches of fruit, grapes, or berries in their natural tints. The ornaments, materials and accessories are of the very richest description, and they are used with a profuseness and lavish display of color which would be vulgar in the extreme, if tints were less daintily chosen and less admirably harmonized. I crossed twenty-five different shades of color in the feathers upon one bonnet, yet the blending was so perfect that there was nothing coarse in the effect.

A beautiful black velvet of the Dauphine shape was trimmed with a twisted torsade of iron-frog, garnished with turquoise silk, three shaded ostrich plumes, pink, straw color and mulberry, fastened with a cut steel and black enamel buckle, and three roses of colors matching the plumes set on the inside of the brim.

Another was a charming reception bonnet in pale blue, ornamented only with ostrich plumes in their natural colors, and a very large buckle of mother-of-pearl fastening a graceful arrangement of the velvet behind.

The sage greens, the olive browns and greens, the bronze colors, mulberry and dark blue, are the colors most in vogue, combined in the trimming, with the lighter, brighter and most opposite shades. These combinations, however, absolutely require a strictly harmonious toilette, or they look bad and out of place.

For street costume there are felts in all the dark and fashionable shades of blue, green, brown, gray and steel color. The brims of these are covered plain with velvet or silk, and the trimming consists of crossed bands of the same, with a raised bow, or fan shaped ornament, over which plumes are arranged as an aigrette, fastened with a stranger, a horseshoe, a buckle, a ring, or some other ornament in old silver, let or Etruscan, being reserved for more dressy costumes and lighter colors.

Very stylish promenade hats are of black English beaver, with straight crown and wide brim, bound with heavy satin ribbed grosgrain. The style of trimming is simple but very effective, and for young girls for whom they are principally intended, it consists of a bow of black silk, ornamented with a dark willow plume, high on one side, the end drooping at the back and a cut steel dagger, or a horseshoe of mixed gilt and platinum—a fall novelty in ornaments.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with imported bonnets on account of their high prices and the very poor quality of the materials used. There is almost an entire absence of the beautiful black thread lace which was formerly used in profusion and which gave something of real value for the prices charged. One house only is mentioned as an exception to this rule and this sends out for October wear, very graceful bonnets made entirely of black thread lace upon a black net foundation, the edge bound with black velvet and three curled ostrich tips of different shades or colors, or three roses drooping at the back half under the lace.

GARMENTS FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

Imported cloth garments for the street consist of fancy coats and jackets such as women might wear who were masquerading as men. They are in dark cloths in the prettiest shapes imaginable, the edges piped with peacock green or blue silk, mustard colored silk, or some other striking shade of which only the single line above the seam is permitted. But the tails or lappels, and the dear little vests and waistcoats fastened with old silver or pearl buttons, are "too trilling" as young ladies say—for anything; and suggest canes and neckties and manillas and all the naughtiness which is supposed to be so fascinating.

There is a coat, however, which is a much more useful and substantial garment; and there are plain, double breasted cloth polonaises buttoned all the way down, and a lovely paletot, shaped, but not fitted to the form, with graceful dolmans sleeves which is the model for the more elegant of the white opera cloaks. Fewer costly, ready made dresses are exhibited by the great houses this season than have been for several seasons past. They have been taught a lesson by the immense waste and loss they have experienced in these expensive productions, and are bringing the standard of ready made clothing for women more nearly to that of men—that is, the way down, and a lovely paletot, shaped, but not fitted to the form, with graceful dolmans sleeves which is the model for the more elegant of the white opera cloaks. Fewer costly, ready made dresses are exhibited by the great houses this season than have been for several seasons past. They have been taught a lesson by the immense waste and loss they have experienced in these expensive productions, and are bringing the standard of ready made clothing for women more nearly to that of men—that is, the suppy of good, useful, ordinary suits and garments, leaving the superfine, as it should be, to be finished to order.

Ladies, with the exception of a very few new rich women, or an occasional actress, who can afford to spend five or six hundred dollars upon a dress, do not care to purchase one which has been on exhibition before Mrs. TOM, DICK and HARRY, has been handled and commented upon and criticised, as elaborate dresses inevitably are in spite of the prohibition, "Please do not touch."

NOVELTIES IN LACE.

The woolen guipures or yak laces and the introduction of lace as a material trimming has brought out any quantity of novelties in lace, and stimulated ingenuity in its manufacture, in the very highest degree. The patterns and combinations in woolen guipures are something marvelous, and the famous renders them almost equal in beauty to silk guipure. Some patterns rank exceptionally high from the fact that only one or two persons can manufacture them. There are also Alsatian manufactures of silk laces in white and colors, with woolen edge and top so artistically wrought, that the beauty is heightened by the combination. The special changes in design are effected by a plain stitch which forms admirable outlines, and the addition of tiny raised flowers and leaves to simple patterns. "Furniture" laces as they are called—which are so much worn abroad, are in bold oriental designs and are not expensive, though very effective for costumes, forms de chambre and day receptions.

The latest thing in black yak lace is the admission of fine jet. It is largely used upon capes and trimming laces, and has been so well received abroad, that it was supposed it would be equally welcomed here. It is fifteen years, however, since jet flourished in this country, and since that time, though many attempts have been made to revive it, none have succeeded.

What are called "pearled" laces stand a much better chance, as they are really wonderfully well adapted to certain purposes—this is the trimming of light silk evening dresses, opera cloaks and the like. They consist of white silk or white woolen guipure, wrought with pearls as large as peas and mingled with a mixture of the two constituent parts. They are almost too "special" for ordinary evening dress, but they are wonderfully well adapted for stage and fancy dresses.

There is a revival of lace scarfs and particularly of the graceful Spanish mantilla this season, which, if it succeed, can be draped with infinite more grace than the long lived "points." English thread lace, black and white, is more fashionable than point net now, while for point lace collars there is no demand, excepting from very stout old ladies, whose obesity will not admit of the fashionable ruff.

WRAP GOODS.

Large fans, by some called the "mahlthon," by some the "Marie Antoinette," and others the "Irtation," have succeeded in obtaining a foothold which will certainly carry them through the winter. Somehow they agree with the picturesque and pretty character of the present style of dress; and, strange to say, they are not near so embarrassing to carry and use as the small ones. Suspended from a ribbon of a fashionable, long hang at the side of the dress ready for use, and are kept in motion with the hand resting upon the lap without exertion.

Long gloves are the rigor, but bracelets are hardly to be seen. Extravagance in jewelry has taken the form of huge evening gold and silver clasps for belts, and magnificent jeweled slides for the sash and looping of the skirt.

JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Just now is the very time to take a parting look at the hill-country and the woods, before the severe frosts have shrivelled the foliage. Nothing can exceed the variegated, contrasted beauty of the woods to-day. Every shade of green, and every color, from the most delicate buff to the most gorgeous purple and crimson, now greets the traveler's eye, as he passes in front of any considerable forest.

The "put up job" of the year comes now, and every man should do all he can to help in preserving fruits. The fruits of his labors will be seen and tasted in moths to come.

People can do a good deal toward quieting the present alarm by forbearance with refractory or backwards debtors. If our creditor crowds his debtor, the latter must put the screws to somebody else, and the result is likely to be the distress, if not the failure, of both.

From a fashion article we learn that blue is to be the favorite color for dress wear this season. It is not needed to read any fashion article to know that blue will be the favorite color of those who have to pay the bills.

In Chicago it is remarked with pride by the old residents that, let what other monetary institutions fail, the oak may, one class of Chicago banks will neither suspend nor cease doing their ordinary business—the faro banks.

This year should afford a crucial test as to whether there is a surplus production of breadstuffs, and should determine whether the Western farmers are kept out of the market because of artificial barriers, or from a real lack of demand at remunerative prices.

"Gath" credits the editor of a Massachusetts paper with possessing a "sobriety short but effective and almost impatient." The revelation reads like the photograph of a writer who possesses all the peculiarities of sobriety except its brevity.

Bears are very troublesome in some parts of New Hampshire; but not half so troublesome as they recently were in some parts of New York city.

The workingmen, mechanics, factory operatives, day laborers, apprentices and journeymen in all mechanic arts, deserve to be especially looked after in the present financial crisis. Let the several banks bear the wants of these classes closely in mind.

An eastern naturalist has set on foot an ingenious arrangement by which he provides different museums of natural history with the cabinets of specimens ranging from the largest mastodon down to the smallest grisette by taking the remains of the fossils of the world, which can be repeated indefinitely. Bill Allen, of Ohio, is included in the number.

A New York stock-operator having become one of the corporators in a stock brokers' association, out West, a local paper thinks that if the other corporators can feed stock as well as the Wall street magnate can water it the enterprise will prove most successful.

A number of progressive women have started a movement for a "congress of women," the purpose of which is to interchange thought and secure harmony of action for the advancement of the sex, also of antagonize Woodhullism.

The large emigration from the country from the Neapolitan provinces is causing great disquietude to the landed proprietors of southern Italy. The class of people who are emigrating is unfortunately that which can be worse spared, being for the most part small farmers, and consequently a large quantity of land is left without tenants.

Novel German organizations, known as "Kolping casinos," are in existence in Baltimore, the object of which is to unite social pleasure with religious instruction. They are named after one Kolping, a German shoemaker, who, by his talents, rose to the eminence of a priest, and who preached from the belief that religion should be intermingled with social pleasures.

Kansas has a chicken with four legs. The mother hen did it with her little hatch it.

An ambitious band of treasure hunters are at work in Maine searching the mysterious spot where the legend, coming down from the days when the bold pirates swept the Spanish Main in quest of richly freighted galleons, described as being on the shores of Penobscot Bay, and that the whereabouts of ill-gotten gold can be identified by an apple tree growing on the bank of a little creek emptying into the bay.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. SWORMSTEDT, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
B. J. WEINMANN, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. G. HEWITT, Wilkins.
A. B. TORRENS, Robinson.
A. S. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. G. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY DERWIN, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
E. F. ROSSBURG, Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Capt. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BROBST, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Dear.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Private letters from General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, refer to the success of the Vienna Exposition, and state that it will appear very differently in the awards from what it appeared in the American papers before he sailed for Europe, nearly fifty per cent. of American exhibitors having received some award.

Wintermute, who killed Gen. Edwin S. McCook, was a cousin of his victims. There is nothing like a quarrel among relatives for perfect bitterness. Calm inaugurated that, and "bloodied" it.

The unfortunate wife of ex-Consul General Butler is going to resume the stage in New York under the name of Rose Eytinge, by which she was such a favorite with theater-goers before her marriage.

A certain Rev. Dr. Brindly, who makes it his business to dog Mr. Bradlaugh in England, has just arrived at New York, with the intention of following him up in this country. We must say, Oh dear! The individual Englishman is a lovely creature, and quite entertaining, but we don't care to have them imported in belligerent pairs, and set to worrying each other, like rats in a sand-pit.

The United States is the only nation that pays pensions to citizens who have taken up their abode in other countries. The government has paid about four hundred to American citizens residing in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Prussia, and in many instances to those residing on the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, not belonging to the United States. All these are paid by bills of exchange.

General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, writes from Vienna that he has secured, through Baron Schwartz von Senborn, manager of the exposition, photographs of the educational exhibit of all countries represented at the exhibition.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., is advertised to lecture in Boston, Providence, Portland and other New England cities. His new lecture will be a humorous and thoughtful dissertation on American politics.

That "Miss E. Ree loves company" was exemplified the other day, in Omaha, when a lady by the name Ree left off with a gambler and married him, much to the chagrin of her family.

No doubt Mrs. Young No. 17 had an eye to business when she made such a stir at Salt Lake City and got her name so conspicuously before the people. It is now announced that she is to mount the lecture platform and tell what she knows about Mormonism.

Hon. Jacob A. Ambler, member of Congress from Ohio, attempted to whip an editor in his district, and reconsidered the matter after having been considerably bruised.

George B. Bemis publishes a lengthy card in the Omaha *Bee* to prove that Train predicted the present financial crash several months ago.

Mark Twain is at the Langham Hotel, London, busily engaged in a work on the English.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that on Tuesday a poor family of foot travelers made application to the office of the Mullanphy Board, in that city, for some aid to prosecute their journey. The party consisted of Mr. Sarah Hatfield; her father, aged about eighty; her sister, aged fifty; a boy of thirteen; a girl of fourteen, and two dogs. All were barefooted and poorly clad. They represented that they were moving to Lawrence, Ks., and had come all the way on foot from Ohio, having walked the entire distance because the railroad companies had refused to transport their dogs. The affection manifested for the animals was such that they would on no account consent to a separation.

THE Ashantee nation is a great African power. It numbers some three million souls—of whom some two hundred thousand are warriors—well made, muscular, war-loving barbarians; their chief and principal men, at the annual "yam festival," justify abundance attire, and something like civilization except in regard to their worse than Dahomeyan cruelties. Every twenty-one days they hold an adai or "blood custom," during which rum and palm wine have the drunk like water, skulls are carried in procession to the sound of drums made with human skin, and most horrible massacres and debaucheries go forward. At the annual "yam festival," just now coming on, they celebrate a still bloodier carnival of death, and whenever a cabooceer or freeman dies, slaves are killed to "wet his grave." They eat the heart and drink the blood of the conquered enemy, and wear the teeth and finger bones as ornaments.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the legend, coming down from the days when the bold pirates swept the Spanish Main in quest of richly freighted galleons, described as being on the shores of Penobscot Bay, and that the whereabouts of ill-gotten gold can be identified by an apple tree growing on the bank of a little creek emptying into the bay.

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DRY GOODS.

Fresh Stock!

Fine Dress Goods.

Our Stock of medium and fine Dress Goods contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from the first fields in the East, and are all one kind at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.

Shawls, Shawls,

A full line of SHAWLS—Brochie, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Tufted Long and Square.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Caslags.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Towelling, Napkins, Doyliss.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
Ticking, Carpets.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

Men's Wear, Boy's Wear.

A full Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually LOW PRICES.

Waterproofs, Repellants,

In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

Fair Bargains in these, in the Black, Diamond, Raven and Brilliant shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.

WM. S

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

FREE FROM TAXATION

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 21 miles of road, running out of and owned by the City, and are offered at 95¢ and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 30, 1873.

Financial circles in Pittsburgh have been extremely quiet during the day, the public feeling of confidence on which depends the whole future of the market, is returning, and there is a marked absence of excited questioning on the streets. The sudden check which mercantile business received during the panic has not yet been overcome, and transactions in that line are light.

At bank counters receiving tellers are rigidly scrutinizing the composition of the deposits they take in and warn all depositors that they must check whatever they deposit.

There are now three distinct forms of circulating medium, gold, currency and exchange; and, while it has been customary heretofore to keep gold and currency accounts separately, it may now become necessary to open a third class for large dealers representing exchange deposits, and require checks on them to be drawn. The banks are promptly meeting and paying in currency such demands as are made in that form, but use every effort to have dealers return to the usual course of business, and deposit all checks to be settled in the Clearing House.

The country banks, which were somewhat uneasy during last week, seem to have regained their equanimity and to now understand the situation, and know that if necessary they can get their balances if they need them. Some small shipments of currency have been received to-day from this source and more will probably follow, as these banks must keep some funds here to meet the daily wants of their customers.

On the whole there has been a most gratifying restoration of confidence among the people, which continues to grow with each hour.

—Reports of the stock market in New York will be found in our telegraph columns.

—Below we give the closing reports from Philadelphia, as furnished by Messrs. Robinson Bros.:

Penna. Central	45¼	Lehigh Valley	54
Reading	48¾	Phila. and Erie	14
United Cos. N. J.	114	Pittsburgh Se	90
Oil Creek	16		

Much better feeling—prices steady at the advance.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE,

September 30.—Iron manufacturers were an active market until near the close of the week, and there are no changes in values. All grades have been dull, depressed and practically nominal.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Extra No. 1	
No. 1 C C pig iron	$[illegible]
No. 2 foundry	[illegible]
No. 2 or mill	[illegible]
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	[illegible]
No. 2 foundry	[illegible]
No. 2 or mill	[illegible]
No. 1 Missouri foundry Missouri red	[illegible]
No. 2 Missouri foundry Missouri red	[illegible]
No. 2 or mill foundry Missouri red	[illegible]
C C car wheel iron	[illegible]
Ohio Bessie	[illegible]
No. 1 Red river cold blast	[illegible]
No. 2 Red river and Cottage	[illegible]
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	[illegible]
No. 2 and 4 of white Ohio	[illegible]
C C Tennessee car wheel	[illegible]
No. 1 Ohio cold blast	[illegible]
No. 2 Lower cold blast	[illegible]
White and mottled	[illegible]

Horse and mule shoes—We quote horse shoes at $6 75@7 00 and mule shoes at $7 50@8 00 per keg, standard brands.

Iron Nails—We quote the card rate as follows: Bar, 8c. Cs, $6 50@6 90; C. C., $4 75@4 90; 4 cent, 90@95c.

Spikes—We quote: 10d nails, fence and trade, at $4 50 in large lots and $4 75 on small ones, and other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

Memphis Coal Market.

September 26.—Pittsburgh to the city trade, delivered, 60c per barrel; to steamers, 55c per box of 150 lbs; Cairo, to city trade, 55c, and to steamers 50c; Mound City, to city trade, 50c, and to steamers 45c; Shawneetown, to city trade, 45c, and to steamers, 40c; to city trade; canal, $1 50 to city trade.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 30, 1873.

RECEIPTS.—There was a general dullness throughout the entire market to-day, and but few houses were filling orders of any large amounts. Everybody seems to be holding off until matters become more settled. Checks have been offered as payment by country buyers, if our merchants will fill their orders, but while they are not absolutely refused, Pittsburgh's wholesale merchants prefer to wait until close to the best men in the rural districts for the present.

The general tone of the produce market is nominally unchanged. Apples are still in fair request, with the supply limited. Prices continue firm for a choice article, at our previous quotations. Onions, good choice ones, are sought after, and a very good price has to be paid for them. The above remarks will apply as well for potatoes, although Baltimore sweets are dull, but Jerseys continue firm. There was a better supply of butter this afternoon than usual, and 35@36c is paid for choice roll, and 37@38c for good packed.

There is a slow trade doing just now in bacon and provisions, but, though we learned of no changes to-day, our previous quotations will remain good.

In groceries the business to-day was exceedingly dull, only a few houses filling orders, except to the trade in the city.

The flour dealers are reported generally as having light stocks on hand, but we know of one or two leading houses which have received quite large invoices of Western brands, which, were doubtless ordered before the late financial panic started. Prices are nominally unchanged.

The grain trade seems to be at a dead halt and but few transactions are reported. They experience great difficulty to get sufficient greenbacks to purchase what grain they need, and consequently they are handling but little. There has been some improvement in barley in the West, with the stock getting lighter, but no change in Eastern prices at present. There is little or no other grain here for the dealers to handle.

The following transactions were reported to us to-day.

1 car oats, sacks furnished [illegible]
1 car No. 1 white oats, in sacks [illegible]
1 cars white oats, in bags, to arrive [illegible]
1 car No. 1 white oats, in sacks [illegible]
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator [illegible]
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator [illegible]
1 car No. 2 white oats, in bags [illegible]

We omit our usual quotations in this issue, but will give them in our next, revised and corrected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market remains very dull both here and in the oil regions. Prices continue very unsatisfactory, at least to holders. Sales were made in the oil regions at 50@51 per barrel. Below will be found all the transactions reported to us to-day:

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note. The market here seems to be at a stand still at from 4½@5c per gallon.

The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union pipe [illegible]
1,000 bbls Fairview [illegible]
1,000 bbls Bradley [illegible]

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market inactive. Nothing doing. We quote Eastern delivery 13c; Western 13½c; Philadelphia 16c for S. W.; New York, 15½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull; city $2 15; country $2 10.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—The *Herald* says: The market was dull and tapers scarce on upper road; closed at $2 30.

OIL CITY, September 30.—Market quiet at $2 30@ Farmers' delivery. Some refined market, Tuo in bulk; 12½c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls upper road, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls upper road, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls upper road, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Parker's, Parkview pipe [illegible]
1,000 bbls Parker's, Union [illegible]
1,000 bbls Parker's, Butler [illegible]

NEW YORK, September 30.—Closing 32.—Market dull and depressed; crude, nominally 9@9½c; refined 16½c first half October; 16c last half; refined for export 15½c; 100 bbls were reported settled at 15½c; 1 cases, 32c; Philadelphia delivery, prices quotations at 32; and were refined 16c for first half October; 15½c for last half.

OIL CITY, September 30.—Market quiet and dull at $2 30 bid.

TITUSVILLE, September 30.—Market a trifle weaker; no sales; $2 30 offered.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Market very dull and weaker at $2 30@ 1 15.

TITUSVILLE, September 30.—Market quiet; spot $2 30.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 30.—Market dull at weaker.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Market steady; 8 W 9c; crude, 10½c; cases 20c; sales none; futures, October 16c; November 15½c; December 15½c.

[From the Titusville Herald of September 30.]

TITUSVILLE, September 30.—Market declined on the upper road, closing at $2 30@ 32½. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls upper road, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot [illegible]
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot [illegible]

OIL CITY, September 30.—The market was dull and declining at $2 27.

TITUSVILLE, September 30.—The market is quiet at $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, September 30.—The market is very quiet and unchanged; no sales reported; buyers offer for cash or cash checks; nothing doing; $1 bbl 30 held.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 30.—The market is very quiet at weaker.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Crude, 4½c; bbls, 9½c; refined, bbl, 16½c; 15½c. Market quiet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Young & W.	Young & W.	154
Standard & W.	Standard & W.	107
Star & W.	Star & W.	172
S. S. Dunbar	Riverside & W.	326
Fisher Bros.	Penn City & W.	137
Fisher Bros.	Fisher Bros. & W.	307
Joe Bushnell	Crystal & W.	91
H. McKinney	Canton & W.	407
Wilcox Oil Co.	Clippers & W.	403
Tarr & Mc.	Tarr & Mc.	403
Gilchrist & Fisw.	Brilliant & W.	161
Planet Boss.	Allentown & W.	174
Fisher Bros.	Brady, Lounds & Co.	172

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Young & W.	154	Clippers & W.	403
Standard & W.	107	Hutchinson & W.	171
Star & W.	172	Crystal & W.	91
Riverside & W.	326	Canton & W.	407
Penn City & W.	137	Brilliant & W.	161
Fisher Bros.	307	American & W.	174
Crystal & W.	400	Brady, L. & Co.	172
Total			4,359

Refined Oil Shipped East by the W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., September 29, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. S. Waring & Co.	Waring Bros. & Co.	Phila. 1,200

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 30, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 00; No 2, 99c; No 3, 86c. Corn dull at 36c. Oats dull; No 2, 29½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 93c. Barley dull; No 2, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Inactive at 90c bid; no sales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Cotton firm at 18½c. Flour steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Wheat active; No 2 Milwaukee, $1 41@ 42; choice to fancy Milwaukee, $1 43@ 45. Rye quiet at 85@86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; steamer, mixed, 43@44c; steamer, yellow, 44@45c; white, 45@46c. Oats steady; No 1 at 37@38c. Coffee quiet at 20@22c. Sugar quiet at 7½@8½c. Molasses firm and quiet. Rice quiet. Crude petroleum nominal; refined, 16½c. Turpentine firmer at 46c. Pork dull at $17 00@17 25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady at 8@8½c. Lard steady at 9½@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Wool flat and nominal. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleece, extra and choice, 48@50c; fine, 45@47c; medium, staple; coarse, choice; Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, choice; medium, staple; coarse, choice; combing washed, staple; combing unwashed, choice; Colorado washed, staple; unwashed, staple; extra and medium pulled, staple; No 1 and superfine pulled, staple.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The dry goods trade movement was more active to-day in jobbing branches, and manufacturers agents report fair sales to city and out-of-town jobbers. Heavy standard sheetings, bleached shirtings and cotton flannels in good demand and firm. Corset jeans quiet and irregular. Prints, spot and dark mostly prints more active. Wool flannels, blankets and repellents selling freely and firm in prices.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—The general market is quiet. Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour quiet at $5 dull 10. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn irregular at 34@36c. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley quiet at 90c@$1 10. Pork nominally $15. Lard firm at 7½@8c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 9c; clear 9¾c. Whisky unsettled; sales at 90c, currency.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, cash and seller October, $1 30; No 2 red, cash $1 34; seller October, $1 34¾; Corn dull; high, mixed, cash and seller October, 36c; seller November, 33½c; low mixed, 32c. Oats active; No 2, 30½@30c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 50@1 51. Rye steady; car lots, $1 04@1 05. Corn steady at 65@66c. Oats dull at 47@50c. Provisions steady. Lard firm; crude petroleum 10½c; refined 16½@17c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—very little doing; No 1 Milwaukee $1 40; No 2, $1 35; No 3, $1 30; No 4, 95c. Corn scarce; No 2 mixed 40c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 66c. Barley dull; No 2 $1 20.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 30.—Cotton dull at 14½@ 15c. Flour steady at $5 @6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20 @1 30. Corn dull 65@66c. Oats dull at 40c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active at $1 @1 25. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Rye steady, 90@95c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky 90c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 30.—Wheat quiet. Corn nominally 60@65c. Barley in moderate demand; Upper Lake and Canada, to arrive, $1 40.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—Grain market moderately active and prices unchanged. Petroleum firm; spot oil very scarce.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

WHY IT? SOLD EVERYWHERE! WHY IT

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flours

In Store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

339 LIBERTY STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1873—5 P. M.

The day in wall street passed in a more satisfactory manner than even the most sanguine had dared to anticipate. The general markets closed up quietly, without a ripple of excitement in any direction. At the Stock Exchange a somewhat sensitive feeling characterized the dealings throughout, and while many sold stocks for cash, to complete settlements it is but just to add there was a spirit of forbearance between members and also between money lenders and brokers generally. Delivery hour finally came, and with it the important announcement from the committee appointed to settle the differences between members that there was not one single default. This announcement was received with cheers.

MONEY

In the money market, early in the day, lenders offered 6 per cent. for call loans, but soon fell to 5, and all the close loans were made between bankers at 5 per cent. Greenbacks were at a premium of ⅛ per cent. during the day, but large amounts came out, and toward the close the premium was more or less nominal. The Clearing House officials report considerable activity in legal tenders received from the interior. In discounts there was more trade at 7@10 per cent., and the demand for loan certificates has almost ceased. Next in importance to the successful manner in which the Stock Exchange settlements from its ordeal to-day was the sharp and decided advance in foreign exchange, as well as the large increase in loanable funds. The leading bankers advanced rates in gilt-edged bills step by step until the close, when the asking rates were 108¾ for sixty days sterling and 109¼ for sight. Early in the day sales were made at 108¾, and afterwards up to 108¾, or within ⅛ per cent. of the selling price. Sight bills, and all the way from sight to sixty, 108¾. Commercial bills were in demand at quotations ranging from 108 for sixty, below bankers' sterling. This improved condition of foreign exchanges will start the export trade and once more get it going in motion. Bankers advanced rates from the improvement in exchanges to-day cannot be overestimated. Customs receipts to-day, $391,000.

GOLD

declined from 112¼ to 111⅛, and closed at 111¼@ 111¾. The market was extremely active, but speculation was not attended with any special features. The rates paid for borrowing gold were 5 per cent. for carrying, 1-32 and 1-16 per cent. The final rate was 1-32 for carrying. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm, notwithstanding the lower tendency of gold. The Stock Exchange to-day called the May and November bonds, ex-coupon, which checked business, as holders will not buy them in this way.

U. S. coupons, 1881 113¾ 5-20's '67 [illegible]
5-20's '62 [illegible]
5-20's '64 [illegible]
5-20's '65 [illegible]
5-20's '65, new [illegible]

STATE BONDS

pretty nearly neglected.

Tennessee, old	72	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, new	72	North Carolina, old	33
Virginia, new	60 bid	North Carolina, new	15

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market opened steady in tone, and with about the usual degree of activity. Under the pressure of cash stock, however, prices declined from 1 to 2 per cent., but the war on coupons in the absence of the bull element which characterized the market previous to the close of the Gold Exchange, produced an improved feeling at 10, and prices recovered, showing an improvement towards the close of from 1 to 2 p. c., per cent., from the lowest point of the day. In the final dealings there was a slight reaction, due to realizing sales, but the market left off firm.

The dealings in railroad shares were quite active. There was a well distributed business throughout the list, but the prominent features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Rock Island, Northwestern and Western preferred, Pacific Mail and Wabash. Among the investment shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was the principal feature, selling at 95@95¼ cash.

STOCKS.

Canton	62½	St. Paul	33¾
Western Union Tel.	66¼	Do pref.	63¾
Quicksilver	17	Toledo & Wabash	44¾
Adams Express	92	Do pref.	69½
Wells, Fargo	95	Toledo, W. & W.	90
American Express	53	Terre Haute	10
United States Ex.	93	Do pref.	37
Pacific Mail	33¾	Chicago & Alton	92½
New York Central	91	Do pref.	120
Erie	51¾	Ohio & Mississippi	27¾
Do pref.	61¾	Panama	98¾
Harlem	131½	Illinois Central	99
Do pref.	135	Illinois Prairie	79¾
Michigan Central	78	Central Pacific	93¾
Lake Shore	90¾	Union	93¾
Rock Island	99¾	Hartford & Erie	8
New Jersey Central	93¾	Del. & Lack.	95
Northwest common	63	Bankers' bills	6¾
Do pref.	85		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Agetta	October 1	Liverpool	
Idaho	October 1	Liverpool	
Tillametta	October 1	Glasgow	
Lady Egmont	October 1	Bristol	
Georgia	October 1	Glasgow	
City of Limerick	October 2	Liverpool	
Cimbria	October 2	Hamburg	
Batavia	October 2	Liverpool	
Nevada	October 2	Liverpool	
Gaelic	October 4	Glasgow	
California	October 4	Glasgow	
Vine du Havre	October 4	Havre	
Greece	October 4	Liverpool	
Pereire	October 4	Havre	
Russia	October 4	Liverpool	
City of Baltimore	October 4	Liverpool	
Minnesota	October 4	Liverpool	
Caledonia	October 4	Glasgow	
Westphalia	October 7	Hamburg	
Canada	October 9	Liverpool	
City of Brussels	October 9	Liverpool	
Spain	October 11	Antwerp	
Saxon Adelaide	October 11	Antwerp	
Spain	October 11	Liverpool	
Java	October 11	Liverpool	
Nevada	October 11	Liverpool	
Cimbria	October 11	Hamburg	
Columbia	October 11	Glasgow	
Silesia	October 11	Hamburg	
Ethiopia	October 11	Glasgow	
Italy	October 14	Liverpool	
Australia	October 14	Glasgow	
Virginia	October 14	Liverpool	
Nevada	October 14	Liverpool	
Moss	October 21	Rotterdam	
Frisia	October 21	Hamburg	
Silesia	October 21	Hamburg	
Celtic	October 21	Liverpool	
Sarmatia	October 25	Hamburg	
Victoria	October 25	Glasgow	
Westphalia	October 28	Hamburg	
Australia	October 29	Glasgow	
Java	October 29	Liverpool	
Westphalia	October 28	Hamburg	

From Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania	October 2	Liverpool	
Richmond	October 2	Liverpool	
Pyla Bart	October 2	Antwerp	
Indiana	October 9	Liverpool	
Ohio	October 16	Liverpool	

From Baltimore.

Saxonia	October 1	Liverpool	
Baltimore	October 9	Liverpool	
Bohemia	October 16	Bremen	

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 30, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE (+) BELOW (—).	CHANGE.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	3	11	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	1	3	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	1	9	—	Clear.
Dubuque	1	3	—	Clear.
Louisville	2	6	—	Clear.
Nashville	1	9	—	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4	7	N. W.	Clear.
Shawneetown	1	3	—	Clear.
New Orleans	2	3	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	1	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	1	6	—	Fair.
Vicksburg	3	6	—	Fair.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., September 30, 1873.

River stationary, with fifteen inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., September 30, 1873.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 59 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 30, 1873.

River three feet and falling slowly. The Science departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. Cloudy and cool.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

A RIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hector	R. H. Adams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet scant.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet scant and falling slowly. The weather during the day was cool. Navigation to the lower ports is still suspended.

ISONTON collected $406 50 wharfage last month.

"A SICKLY stream" is what Californians call a river that is confined to its bed. The Ohio is a sickly stream, then.

CAPT. G. W. ESERY was in the city yesterday; he left on the evening train for Cincinnati, to look after his steamer, the Moselle Eckert.

A BARGE loaded with iron ore last spring by the John Dippold, near Troy, Ind., has been raised, and the ore transferred to another barge.

NO boat left St. Louis on Sunday evening for either Memphis or Vicksburg—a thing which has not happened before, only when the river was closed, for ten years.

JOSEPH OLDHAM, a well known White River pilot, died at Memphis, Wednesday forenoon, of yellow fever, leaving a wife and child to mourn his unexpected demise.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* contains the following remarkable item: "A force of men were still engaged yesterday on the job of wrecking the old Red River Wharfboat. The trade is defunct, the boats laid up, and the wharfboat done for."

THE last news is that John Britton, late mate of the Great Republic, is not dead, though he has been very sick. The story of his death was a canard, and the story of his recovery is also beautiful. They have both been confirmed and both denied.

ONE of the Katie's cylinders having been found cracked at or near the head, Captain Cannon has ordered a new one made for her; it will be made at once, and as soon as completed the Katie will enter the trade to Chicot City, leaving every Monday throughout the season.

MR. E. A. PHELPS, the Carter line agent at Shreveport, who recently made a trip to St. Louis on the Lady Gay and returned to Shreveport, died on Wednesday of the terrible scourge. He was a thorough business man and a gentleman, beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

THE first trial of expedients for the steam navigation of the canal takes place between syracuse and Oswego, under the State Commission, on the 14th of October. Every month brings new competitors into the field, and the Commission is likely to have a difficult task to adjudging the $100,000 prize, if, indeed, it is awarded at all.

THE second cook of the Henry Ames died aboard of that steamer on the first trip out from Memphis, Tennessee, and was buried at a wood pile below the mouth of Red river. Its disease was not known, but it was supposed he came from Louisville. The initials of E. G. A. were pricked upon his arm. With his associates he went by the name of Ned.

THE body of John M. Askew, who jumped overboard and was drowned from the Davenport, on her last trip up, has been found at Alton, and is in possession of the Coroner of that city. A check book, containing John M. Askew's account with the First National Bank of Harrodsburg, Ky., was found among the dead man's effects.

WE return our thanks to Commodore Hollingsworth for a copy of his almanac for 1874. It comes in at the right time; nothing else could drive the blues off as quickly as driving these "pay-sick-y" times, and we would advise all persons, "regardless of color or previous condition," to purchase one immediately.

We sincerely hope that ten thousand will be sold this week in this city alone; it would have as good an effect almost as a general resumption by the banks.

THE Kingston *East Tennessean* of Thursday says: "The hull of the new boat of Mr. H. M. Smith, for R. M. Bishop, is approaching completion. From a look around the other day we were impressed with its magnitude and evident strength and durability. We are informed it is the largest that has ever been built at this place—the length being 150 feet, 28 feet in width on keel, and 34 on deck, and her construction is such that she will have an immense carrying capacity, with light draught."

ST. LOUIS.—The Sunday *Globe* says: Many acquaintances in this city and elsewhere will be pained to learn of the death of Lieut. E. A. Woodruff. He was killed by the Government to clear out the Red River raft, which work was, under his superintendence, being thoroughly done, when the pestilence broke out on board, and, like a noble man as he was, he went to that place, and has waited on or nursed the sick until he was stricken down by the terrible plague, and died yesterday. His name will be registered with heroes.

A St. Louis dispatch, dated Saturday night, says: While the steamer City of Alton was being let off the sectional docks, yesterday, a strong wind blew her over against the larboard side of the docks, breaking the last section so that it took in water rapidly, causing the docks to sink in several feet of water. The Alton was got away without injury, and the damage to the docks is thought to be very slight. The wrecking boat Salvor No. 2 was engaged to raise them, and was at the scene early this morning. They will be afloat by to-night. The pumping house and machinery were not submerged.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Buckeye Mill, 25 bbls flour, 40 sks do; A Garrison, 20 cars f brick; W A McClurg, lot mdse; W P Townsend, 73 bags wool, 1 sack do; Fahnestock Bro, 2 bbls Work, 25 sacks kegs; McKee & Bro, 2 casks q ware; schoonaker & Co, 400 bbls flour; S C Jenkins, 400 bbls flour; 15 do do; J Gahagen, 192 bbls flour; D Kober, 1 car staves; C A Warmcastle, 1 do; F Kober 1 do; O F Sherin, 1 do; J Keogh Roth, 7 car hay; J McCracken 109 bales hay; Moorhead & Co, 62 sks spelter; Excelsior Glass Co, 300 pigs lead; Hamilton & Hopkins, 1 car coal; 175 bales hay; 50 do, 30 bbls flour; W J Meek, 1 car rye in sacks; F W Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Houghton, McC A Co, 100 do do; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 do; Schoonaker & Co, 200 do, 400 ½-bbl sks do; Logan, G & Co, 2 bxs 9 ware; Newlings & Co, 3 do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 mor & V, 1 bx sardines; T Barnes, 1 safe door; E Fox & Co, 199 bxs cheese; Graf & H, 1 car brick; W J Johns, 4 horses, Parkers' Line & C & O, 40 do; 1 door butter tubs; Mills A Co, 1 car lime; S S Myers, 1 car salt; Graf & H Graf, 1 bbl apples; Lowry & Co, 5 do; Spencer, McK A Co, 1 car mt bbls; Myers & A, 52 bbls shorts; Whetmore, W L & Co, 10 do do; Frazer & M, 39 do do; Graf & H, 1 car D & Co, lot cmt bbls; A H Weaver, 2 bdls pngs; J P Hanna & Co, 1 bx bacon; R H Conway, 25 bbls flour, 50 sks do, 221 bgs bran; J G Bowman, 22 sks salt; L Lindsay, Jr & Co, 10 dog brooms; Vogt, M & Co, 12 bbls p apples; W P Townsend & Co, 7 kgs and 4 casks rivets; Davis, C & Co, 95 sks salt; Jas H Linker, 1 bx hams; J Cochran, 1 bdl yarn; Van Gorder & S, 325 bush potatoes; A Bricker & Sons, 320 bush do; J Rhodes, 1 car wooden ware; J Rhodes, lot cmt bbls; Laughrey & F, 1 bale leather; Braden & P, 100 bgs wheat; P S Lind, 1 car coal; A V Lea, 1 bx pipe; J L & W Hastings, lot curb stone; R Patterson, 1 bx mdse; Wilson, S & Co, 1 bx lumber; Dilworth A Bros, 1 bx baking powder; J Graham, 1 car hay; Bahnert, J & Co, 7 bbls apples; H Bear & Co, 1 car hay; Vogt, A & Co, 1 bbl apples; A Kennedy & Co, lot h h goods; Logan, G & Co, 17 cases bleached muslin; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bx mdse, 100 bbls flour; Schoonaker & Co, 400 do; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 do; F W Jenkins & B, 800 ½ bbl sks flour.

PER ELEVATOR.—L G Graf & Co, 4 cars barley, 3 cars oats; W Meak & Co, 1 car oats; Marshall & Co, 1 cars wheat; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car oats, 1 do corn; W J Meek, 1 car oats, 1 do rye; Kiel & R, 1 car corn; Hall & Co, 1 car oats.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Central Refining Co, 3,500 f brls; Thompson & Finley, 175 sks oats; P H Ihm & Co, 100 bbls flour; 100 sks oats; Tabb & Co, 400 ½ pipes; Spang, C A & Co, 1 car brick; Akron Sewer Pipe Co, 1 car do; B D Moore, 3 cars staves; J Hippert, 1 car hay; G Stewart, 2 cars flour; F Knox & Son, 100 bbls do; J Hippert, 1 car staves; C A Warmcastle, 1 do; G M Hemingway & Co, 1 car hay; Graf & H, 1 car car shingles; J Hammett & Son, 1 car bark; Gilbert & Co, 1 car hay; Young & Co, 1 car lumber; W J Meek; Keller, Stifler & Co, 1 car bark; O E Collins, 1 car heading; Geo Stewart, 1 car lime; Hamilton, Hunt & Co, 1 car lime; Young & Co, 1 car lumber; Myers & Co, 1 car staves; M B Suydam, 170 sks flax seed; J McGraw, 2 cars mdse.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

F Alden, 1 car g stones; Beggs & F, 1 car tar; Brown Bros & Co, 1 car lumber; Mc A & Co, 1 car do; L & J Cassidy, 1 do; J S Sank, 2 cars stone; J M Walker, 1 car s pipes; Westrod A & S, 30 bxs Lim burger cheese; H A & J, 25 bbls flour; Graf & H, 1 car do; Heed, C & Co, 50 do; H Hiddin, Son & Co, 34 do apples; Trimble, McI & Co, 5 crates tin pipe; J M Graff, 1 do do; Cooper & Co, 1 car lumber; Mc A & Co, 40 sks starch; Johnson & Colvin, 35 do; Kirk & Orr, 1 car do; Hexter & G, 179 sks oats; W Meak & Co, 1 work wagon; Egin & Seward, 8 crates grapes, 30 bxs do; H Ross, Jr, 6 crates do; Haworth & D, 10 cases mantels.

West Penn Railroad.

J Batts, 1 car potatoes; J H Voigt, 4 baskets potatoes, 14 sks do, 1 basket cabbage; L Ramsley, 15 baskets cabbage; J Montgomery, 20 bags potatoes; Mc A & Co, 1 car do; Mc A & Co, 4 bbls apples, 19 bags rags, 2 bxs leather; G N Hoffman, 1 car potatoes; H Whitmore, 3 bxs bottles; J C Bullum, lot cmt bottles; W Mason, 50 bbls p bdles 20 bdls leather; J Craig, 10 bbls potatoes; A M Byers & Co, 1 car potatoes, 1 bx eggs, 1 bx butter, 7 bags potatoes, 8 bags onions, 1 bx butter, 7 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, 1 bx butter, 7 bags potatoes; Mrs Bennett, 2 bags potatoes; Mrs Brown, 2 baskets potatoes; Mrs Wright, M & Co, 2 bbls apples, 2 bbls apples, 12 bags potatoes; J Habenstein, 9 bbls apples, 4 bbls cabbage; Mc A & Co, 1 car potatoes, 6 bags potatoes; H Rosenberger, 19 bbls apples; J Ramsey, 6 sks and 6 baskets potatoes; J Dilworth, 10 bags potatoes, 3 sks onions; Mc A & Co, 1 furnace butter; Jackson Stee Co, 1 box duck; Eicks, B & Co, 10 bbls turnips; Webbe E K, 43 sks

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, October 1, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

The Postoffice.

The following announcement has been made to the Postoffice employes:

PITTSBURGH, September 25, 1873.

I have this day appointed W. E. Smith, General Superintendent of Mails, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in charge of said office with respect and entire confidence in his ability.

E. R. FITZGERALD,
Chief Special Agent and Acting Postmaster.

The Postoffice Case.

There were no new developments in the Postoffice case yesterday—at least none that the officers of the government feel inclined in saying before the public. The investigation owing to the absence of the deputy postmaster who holds the money order department papers, and many other officials, was not able to bring the guilty to justice.

Held for Court.

The police have been remarkably successful of late in capturing thieves, and have within two months passed quite a number of them where they belong—to the penitentiary. Yesterday they had before Mayor Blackmore John Goggins and Patrick Holland, who it is alleged were concerned in the robbery of Rosenberg & Co.'s clothing store on Smithfield street, on the night of the 20th inst., to the amount of $2,500 each they were committed to jail for trial at the December term.

Republican County Committee.

A meeting of the Republican county Executive committee was held yesterday afternoon, at headquarters, Lincoln Club rooms.

In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. W. J. Gilmore was called to preside.

On motion, David Kirk, Esq., was added to the committee.

No other business was transacted, but nothing of public importance, except the announcement of a mass meeting at Hite's Station for next Friday.

Adjourned.

Fire on the South Side.

Shortly before seven o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 126, corner of Fourth and Sarah streets, South Side, and the fire department responded to. It was occasioned by the burning of the frame stable located on Chestnut street, near the same, in which Mr. Hoffman kept and attached to the standard Nat Wurtz of Lewis, Cleveland & Phillips. The firemen succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames, but could not save the stable, which was burned to the ground, together with four valuable horses belonging to the firm. Two other horse's escaped. The loss was let about $2,000. There is a full insurance.

Coleman Held to Bail.

James M. Coleman, of Indiana county, charged with fraudulent transactions in the collection and appropriation of pension money, gave bail before U. S. Commissioner McCandless yesterday in the sum of $2,500 each on three separate indictments as follows: For forging a pension voucher, forging a pension agent's check, and one for withholding money due a pensioner. The allegations are that he has been collecting the pension of Wm. Shaner, late mother of David E. Steen, who was a private in Company "A," Pennsylvania regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, of the late war. She died, but neither death it is alleged in the indictment he has been authority sufficient to collect the eight dollars allowed her during life.

The Thirty-seventh Ward.

Councils on Monday passed an ordinance designating the place and appointing the officers for holding the first election in the territory lately annexed as the Thirty-seventh ward. The place designated is the public school house in Williamsburg. The following named gentlemen compose the election board: Judge, E. B. Stotler; Inspectors, Wm. Turner, Wm. Fisher; Return Inspectors, Wm. Sloan-John B. Parkinson. Under the act of Assembly the first election for Councilmen and ward officers will be held on the day when other city officers are elected—October 14. Until then the territory embraced in the new ward will not come fully under the government of the city until the first of January next.

...AT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A hearing was fixed for this morning, at ten o'clock, on a motion to dissolve in the bankruptcy case against Andrew Book.

In the matter of M. B. V. Baker, the time for a hearing of the motion to dissolve the injunction issued was extended to October 1, at 10 a. m.

In the matter of John C. Dilworth, President, &c., vs. the Tinsmiths' Manufacturing Company, et al., order of Mr. Seeley, a rule was granted on petitioning creditors to show cause why the proceedings should not be dismissed, refunding of costs to petitioners, at 10 a. m.; in the meantime all proceedings to be arrested.

In the case of John Carey et al. vs. the schooner Sunnyhill, of the port of Erie, in admiralty, on motion of the proctor for the libellants, a decree of condemnation was made.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

William M. Thorn, M. D., vs. William Rorie and wife. Action to recover $25, for professional services. The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

N. J. Keller vs. D. P. Bailey and wife. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $59 59.

THESE LIST ARE TO-DAY:

169. Johnson vs. Conners.
170. Wright et al. vs. Kaufman.
186. Aloe vs. Bates et al.
188. Cox vs. Warmcastle.
189. Mooney vs. Nebraska Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
190. Kuehn vs. Hartford.
191. Richley vs. Bakewell & Co.
192. Same vs. Wilkie & Co.
193. Same vs. Wilkie & Co. Appeal.
197. Holland vs. Morton.
198. Hay, Patterson & Co. vs. Walker et al.
199. Harding vs. Coe. Appeal.

District Court Judge Hampton.

This court met yesterday and resumed the argument list. The question for a peremptory in the case of Messrs. Lockhart, Frew and others vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, to restrain them from the construction of their road, as the complainants, was argued, and the bill and answer read, occupying the entire morning session. Mr. Smith, Esq., Master and Examiner to take testimony and report the facts, together with his opinion thereon.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Buck, alias Leonard Stamer, and John Johnson, were convicted of the larceny of a quantity of clothing from Herman Beck, and Shaner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Johnson was recommended to the mercy.

John Paull, indicted for the larceny of a pocketbook containing $700, from Julius Langwarth, was acquitted of the charge.

A noble prun was allowed us to Leo Keller, on payment of the costs, for the larceny of a set of harness belonging to the firm. Two other boys a certain Saturday last, were let off with the costs. There is a full insurance.

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REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Report for the Month of September.

Following is the report of County Register Gray for the month of September,

Deeds recorded	James S. Crawford	31
	Thomas Fawcett & Son	1
	Chas. Schwarz	1
Deeds of mortgage recorded	James S. Crawford	31
	Thomas Fawcett & Son	1
	Chas. Schwarz	1
Mortgages satisfied	Undertaking Co.	1
	Wm. P. Ingraham	1
	Sarah Wall	1
	Wm. Wilkins, Jr.	1
	Jas. McWilliams	1
	Jas. McWilliams, Jr.	1
	Thomas Fawcett & Son	1
	Martin A. Woodward, Esq.	1
	Robert Wilt	1
	Robert Wilt, Jr.	1
	Edward Kelly	1
	Edward Kelly	1
	Thomas Fawcett & Son	1
	Thomas Fawcett & Son	1
	Thomas Fawcett & Son